



I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4644

To clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 11, 2019

Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. MALINOWSKI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Libya Stabilization Act”.

6 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for
7 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Findings; statement of policy.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

- Sec. 101. Codification of Executive Order 13726.
 Sec. 102. Report on activities of certain foreign governments and actors in Libya.
 Sec. 103. Strategy to counter Russian influence in Libya.

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

- Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions on those supporting Russian military intervention in Libya.
 Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to persons threatening the peace or stability of Libya.
 Sec. 203. Sanctions with respect to certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed in Libya.
 Sec. 204. Sanctions described.
 Sec. 205. Waiver.
 Sec. 206. Implementation and regulatory authority.
 Sec. 207. Exception relating to importation of goods.
 Sec. 208. Definitions.
 Sec. 209. Termination.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

- Sec. 301. Humanitarian relief for the people of Libya and international refugees and migrants in Libya.
 Sec. 302. Support for democratic governance, elections, and democratic civil society.
 Sec. 303. Engaging international financial institutions to advance Libyan economic recovery and improve public sector financial management.
 Sec. 304. Recovering assets stolen from the Libyan people.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
 3 ings:

4 (1) The stability and territorial unity of Libya
 5 is critical to the security of the United States, Eu-
 6 rope, North Africa, and the Sahel, as well as mari-
 7 time routes in the southern Mediterranean Sea.

8 (2) General Thomas Waldhauser, former Com-
 9 mander of United States Africa Command

1 (AFRICOM), told the Senate Armed Services Com-
2 mittee in March 2017, “instability in Libya and
3 North Africa may be the most significant, near-term
4 threat to U.S. and allies’ interests on the continent”.

5 (3) AFRICOM identifies containing instability
6 in Libya as one of its six main lines of effort in Afri-
7 ca and works to support diplomatic efforts to recon-
8 stitute the Libyan state and to disrupt terrorist or-
9 ganizations that impede that process or threaten
10 United States interests.

11 (4) According to the Director of National Intel-
12 ligence, as of 2019, the capabilities of the Libya-
13 based Islamic State (ISIS) affiliate “have been de-
14 graded, but it is still capable of conducting attacks
15 on local and Western targets in Libya and possibly
16 elsewhere in the region”. According to United Na-
17 tions Special Representative of the Secretary Gen-
18 eral (SRSG) Ghassan Salamé, ISIS has conducted
19 six attacks since April 4, 2019.

20 (5) On September 22, 2016, a Joint Commu-
21 nique on Libya, signed by Egypt, Italy, Qatar, Rus-
22 sia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emir-
23 ates, and others, reaffirmed a joint “commitment to
24 the United Nations Support Mission in Libya’s

[UNSMIL] efforts under the leadership of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General”.

(6) On March 1, 2019, the United States Government, along with the governments of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, reiterated its strong support to the diplomatic efforts of SRSG Ghassan Salamé and UNSMIL, rejected a military solution in Libya, and called on all Libyans to work constructively with SRSG Salamé to realize a stable and unified government that can deliver security and prosperity for all Libyans.

(7) UNSMIL planned to host a long-awaited National Conference in Ghadames, Libya to begin on April 12, 2019, to help the Libyan people negotiate a path toward interim governance structures and credible and secure elections.

(8) On April 4, 2019, Khalifa Haftar, the commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA) movement ordered forces loyal to him to begin a unilateral military operation to take control of Tripoli, the capital of Libya.

(9) Tripoli is the seat of the Government of National Accord (GNA), an interim body that emerged from previous United Nations-backed negotiations and that the United States Government and the

1 United Nations Security Council have recognized
2 since 2015.

3 (10) Both the LNA movement, the GNA, and
4 their associated forces have failed to observe their
5 obligations under international humanitarian law, in-
6 creased the geographic scope of the conflict, ignored
7 calls for de-escalation and a ceasefire, recruited for-
8 eign mercenaries, and intensified ground and air
9 campaigns using heavy weapons, aircraft, and re-
10 portedly using armed drones provided by foreign
11 powers.

12 (11) Without the full cooperation of all United
13 Nations Member States in implementing the arms
14 embargo in accordance with United Nations Security
15 Council Resolution 2473 (2019), and all relevant
16 predecessor resolutions, the flow of weapons to
17 Libya will continue to fuel the conflict.

18 (12) According to SRSG Salamé, weapons pro-
19 vided by foreign powers to the warring parties are
20 being sold to or captured by terrorist groups active
21 in Libya.

22 (13) According to the United Nations, since the
23 LNA movement offensive began in April 2019, the
24 conflict in Libya has led to the deaths of more than

1 1,100 people and the displacement of more than
2 120,000 people.

3 (14) Both the LNA movement and opposing
4 forces have requisitioned the houses of civilians, tar-
5 geted medical facilities, and inhibited humanitarian
6 access to food, health, and other life-saving services,
7 worsening humanitarian conditions.

8 (15) More than 5,100 refugees and migrants
9 are detained in detention facilities in Libya, includ-
10 ing more than 3,000 in and around the conflict
11 zones in Tripoli, with serious risks of torture, star-
12 vation, sexual abuse, and death. On July 2, 2019, an
13 airstrike against the Tajura Detention Center killed
14 53 and wounded 130 people trapped in the center.
15 The United Nations has called for the immediate re-
16 lease, evacuation, and protection of refugees and mi-
17 grants detained in conflict zones.

18 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
19 United States—

20 (1) to assert there is no military solution to the
21 conflict in Libya and that only a political process
22 can secure United States interests, ensure a stable
23 and unified Libya, reduce the threat of terrorism,
24 and provide peace and opportunity to the Libyan
25 people;

1 (2) to support the implementation of United
2 Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011)
3 and 1973 (2011), which established an arms embar-
4 go on Libya, and subsequent resolutions modifying
5 and extending the embargo;

6 (3) to enforce Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed.
7 Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and sus-
8 pending entry into the United States of persons con-
9 tributing to the situation in Libya (April 19, 2016)),
10 designed to target individuals or entities who
11 “threaten the peace, security, and stability of
12 Libya”;

13 (4) to employ sanctions and war-crimes pros-
14 ecution, against any and all parties engaging in at-
15 tacks on civilians, medical workers, and critical in-
16 frastructure, including water supplies, in Libya;

17 (5) to contribute to Libya’s peace and stability,
18 prevent destabilizing arms shipments, and support
19 efforts to safeguard Libya’s oil resources in accord-
20 ance with United Nations Security Council Resolu-
21 tions 2259 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2362 (2017), and
22 2473 (2019);

23 (6) to leverage diplomatic relations to convince
24 the parties to the conflict in Libya to immediately
25 de-escalate and halt their current fighting and per-

1 suade foreign powers to stop providing weapons and
2 financing that exacerbate the conflict;

3 (7) to encourage the parties to promptly return
4 to a political process led by the United Nations Spe-
5 cial Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG)
6 and head of the United Nations Support Mission in
7 Libya (UNSMIL);

8 (8) to support the United Nations-mediated po-
9 litical process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful
10 solution to the Libyan crisis;

11 (9) that a negotiated and peaceful political solu-
12 tion should include a transitional, civilian-led govern-
13 ment representing all Libyans, preparations for
14 credible elections, a fair and transparent allocation
15 of resources, interim security arrangements, and a
16 process for the reunification of Libyan government
17 ministries and Libyan sovereign institutions, includ-
18 ing the Central Bank of Libya, the National Oil
19 Corporation, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

20 (10) to support constant, unimpeded, and reli-
21 able humanitarian access to those in need and to
22 hold accountable those who impede or threaten the
23 delivery of humanitarian assistance;

1 (11) to advocate for the immediate release and
2 safe evacuations of detained refugees and migrants
3 trapped by the fighting in Libya;

4 (12) to assist implementation of UNSMIL's
5 plan for the organized and gradual closure of mi-
6 grant detention centers in Libya; and

7 (13) to support future democratic development
8 and the economic recovery of Libya both during and
9 after a negotiated and peaceful political solution.

10 **TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHAL-**
11 **LENGES TO STABILITY IN**
12 **LIBYA**

13 **SEC. 101. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13726.**

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Execu-
15 tive order, Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559),
16 signed on April 19, 2016, and entitled “Blocking Property
17 and Suspending Entry into the United States of Persons
18 Contributing to the Situation in Libya” shall have the
19 force and effect of law.

20 **SEC. 102. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN**
21 **GOVERNMENTS AND ACTORS IN LIBYA.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
23 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
24 in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence,

1 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees
2 a report that includes—

3 (1) a description of the full extent of involve-
4 ment in Libya by the Governments of Saudi Arabia,
5 Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Turkey,
6 Sudan, Russia, the People's Republic of China,
7 France, and Italy, including—

8 (A) a description of which governments are
9 linked to drone and aircraft strikes;

10 (B) the estimated dollar value and the
11 amounts of various types of equipment trans-
12 ferred to the warring parties; and

13 (C) an attribution of outside financial sup-
14 port provided to each reported presence of for-
15 eign mercenaries in Libya;

16 (2) a determination and analysis of whether the
17 actions by the governments identified in paragraph
18 (1) violate the arms embargo with respect to Libya
19 in accordance with United Nations Security Council
20 Resolution 2473 (2019) and predecessor Security
21 Council resolutions;

22 (3) a list of the specific offending materiel or fi-
23 nancial support transfers that would be in violation
24 of the arms embargo with respect to Libya in ac-
25 cordance with United Nations Security Council Res-

1 olution 2473 (2019) and predecessor Security Coun-
2 cil resolutions; and

3 (4) a determination and analysis of the activi-
4 ties of foreign armed groups, including affiliates of
5 the Islamic State (ISIS), al-Qa'ida in the Islamic
6 Maghreb (AQIM), and Ansar al-Sharia, in Libya.

7 (b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
8 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
9 a classified annex.

10 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
11 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congres-
12 sional committees” means—

13 (1) the Committee on Armed Services, the
14 Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent
15 Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of
16 Representatives; and

17 (2) the Committee on Armed Services, the
18 Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select
19 Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

20 **SEC. 103. STRATEGY TO COUNTER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN**
21 **LIBYA.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
23 ings:

24 (1) In the 2019 “posture statement” to Con-
25 gress provided by General Thomas Waldhauser,

1 Commander of United States Africa Command
2 (AFRICOM), asserted that Russia was “invok[ing]
3 Qaddafi-era relationships and debts to obtain eco-
4 nomic and military contracts . . . aimed at access-
5 ing Libya’s vast oil market, reviving arms sales, and
6 gaining access to coastal territories”.

7 (2) Russia’s involvement in Libya and neigh-
8 boring countries is part of a larger regional strategy
9 to monitor the southern coastline of the North At-
10 lantic Treaty Organization (NATO), isolate Europe
11 from Africa, and exert control over the southern
12 Mediterranean Sea region.

13 (b) REPORT AND STRATEGY.—

14 (1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
16 State and the Secretary of Defense shall submit to
17 the appropriate congressional committees a report
18 on—

19 (A) an assessment of Russian influence
20 and objectives in Libya;

21 (B) the potential threat such influence
22 poses to the United States, southern Europe,
23 and NATO operations in the Mediterranean
24 Sea;

1 (C) Russia's use of currency issuing and
2 printing; and

3 (D) Russia's use of mercenaries, military
4 contractors, and paramilitary forces in Libya.

5 (2) STRATEGY.—Not later than 30 days after
6 the date on which the report required by paragraph
7 (1) is submitted to the appropriate congressional
8 committees, the Secretary of State and the Secretary
9 of Defense shall brief the appropriate congressional
10 committees regarding a strategy to counter threats
11 identified in the report.

12 (3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
13 (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
14 contain a classified annex.

15 (4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
16 TEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “ap-
17 propriate congressional committees” means—

18 (A) the Committee on Armed Services, the
19 Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent
20 Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Com-
21 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
22 resentatives; and

23 (B) the Committee on Armed Services, the
24 Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select

Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee
on Appropriations of the Senate.

**TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS
FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN
LIBYA**

**SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON THOSE SUP-
PORTING RUSSIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION
IN LIBYA.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180
days after the date on which the report required by section
102 is submitted to the appropriate congressional commit-
tees, the President shall impose the sanctions described
in section 204 with respect to a foreign person if the Presi-
dent determines that the foreign person, on or after the
date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly engages in
an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person en-
gages in an activity described in this subsection if the per-
son knowingly provides significant financial, material, or
technological support to, or knowingly engages in a signifi-
cant transaction with—

(1) a foreign person that is knowingly operating
in a military capacity in Libya for or on behalf of
the Government of Russia; or

1 (2) a foreign person that is a military con-
2 tractor, mercenary, or a paramilitary force know-
3 ingly operating in a military capacity in Libya for or
4 on behalf of the Government of Russia.

5 **SEC. 202. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS THREAT-**
6 **ENING THE PEACE OR STABILITY OF LIBYA.**

7 (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the
8 date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of
9 this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions de-
10 scribed in section 204 with respect to a foreign person if
11 the President determines that the person, on or after the
12 date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly engages in
13 an activity described in subsection (b).

14 (b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign person en-
15 gages in an activity described in this subsection if the per-
16 son knowingly—

17 (1) is engaged in significant actions or policies
18 that threaten the peace, security, or stability of
19 Libya, including through the supply of arms or re-
20 lated materiel;

21 (2) is engaged in significant actions or policies
22 that obstruct, undermine, delay, or impede, or pose
23 a significant risk of obstructing, undermining, delay-
24 ing, or impeding the United Nations-mediated polit-

1 ical process that seeks a negotiated and peaceful so-
2 lution to the Libyan crisis;

3 (3) is engaged in significant actions or policies
4 that may lead to or result in the misappropriation
5 of significant state assets of Libya;

6 (4) is involved in, or has been involved in, the
7 significant illicit exploitation of crude oil or any
8 other natural resources in Libya, including the sig-
9 nificant illicit production, refining, brokering, sale,
10 purchase, or export of Libyan oil;

11 (5) is significantly threatening or coercing Liby-
12 an state financial institutions or the Libyan Na-
13 tional Oil Company;

14 (6) is significantly responsible for actions or
15 policies that are intended to undermine—

16 (A) the United Nations-led political proc-
17 ess to end the conflict in Libya; or

18 (B) efforts to promote stabilization and
19 economic recovery in Libya;

20 (7) is a successor entity to a person referred to
21 in paragraphs (1) through (6);

22 (8) owns or controls, or is owned or controlled
23 by, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through
24 (6);

1 (9) is acting for or, on behalf of, a person re-
2 ferred to in paragraphs (1) through (6); or

3 (10) has provided, or attempted to provide, sig-
4 nificant financial, material, technological, or other
5 support for, or goods or services in support of, a
6 person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6).

7 **SEC. 203. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS**
8 **WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT**
9 **IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED IN**
10 **LIBYA.**

11 (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall
12 impose the sanctions described in section 204 with respect
13 to each foreign person on the list required by subsection
14 (b).

15 (b) LIST OF PERSONS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
18 President shall submit to the appropriate congres-
19 sional committees a list of foreign persons that the
20 President determines are knowingly responsible for
21 or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly en-
22 gaged in, serious human rights abuses committed in
23 Libya.

(2) **UPDATES OF LIST.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years; or

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **FORM.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 204. SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.

(a) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions to be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 201, 202, or 203 are the following:

(1) **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or

1 come within the possession or control of a United
2 States person.

3 (2) INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVID-
4 UALS.—

5 (A) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
6 OR PAROLE.—A foreign person who meets any
7 of the criteria described in section 201, 202, or
8 203 is—

9 (i) inadmissible to the United States;
10 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
11 documentation to enter the United States;
12 and

13 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
14 or paroled into the United States or to re-
15 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
16 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
17 seq.).

18 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—A foreign
19 person subject to section 201, 202, or 203 is
20 subject to the following:

21 (i) Revocation of any visa or other
22 entry documentation regardless of when
23 the visa or other entry documentation is or
24 was issued.

1 (ii) A revocation under clause (i)
2 shall—

3 (I) take effect immediately; and
4 (II) automatically cancel any
5 other valid visa or entry documenta-
6 tion that is in the foreign person's
7 possession.

8 (b) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in sub-
9 sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International
10 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall
11 apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, con-
12 spires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations pro-
13 mulgated under section 306(2) to carry out subsection
14 (a)(1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a
15 person that commits an unlawful act described in section
16 206(a) of that Act.

17 (c) EXCEPTION.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(2)
18 shall not apply to an alien if admitting or paroling the
19 alien into the United States is necessary to permit the
20 United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the
21 Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Suc-
22 cess June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21,
23 1947, between the United Nations and the United States,
24 or other applicable international obligations of the United
25 States.

1 **SEC. 205. WAIVER.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the ap-
3 plication of sanctions imposed on a foreign person under
4 this title if the President—

5 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
6 tional interest of the United States; and

7 (2) not later than the date on which such waiv-
8 er will take effect, submits to the appropriate con-
9 gressional committees a notice of and justification
10 for such waiver.

11 (b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
12 DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate con-
13 gressional committees” means—

14 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
15 Committee on Financial Services of the House of
16 Representatives; and

17 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
18 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
19 fairs of the Senate.

20 **SEC. 206. IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULATORY AUTHOR-**
21 **ITY.**

22 The President—

23 (1) may exercise all authorities provided to the
24 President under sections 203 and 205 of the Inter-
25 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
26 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this title; and

(2) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 207. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

SEC. 208. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED, ALIEN.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should

1 have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the
2 result.

3 (4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
4 “United States person” means—

5 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
6 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
7 United States; or

8 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
9 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
10 United States, including a foreign branch of
11 such an entity.

12 **SEC. 209. TERMINATION.**

13 The requirement to impose sanctions under this title
14 shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

15 **TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR**
16 **LIBYA**

17 **SEC. 301. HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF**
18 **LIBYA AND INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND**
19 **MIGRANTS IN LIBYA.**

20 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
21 gress that—

22 (1) the United States Government should—

23 (A) expand efforts to address Libya’s hu-
24 manitarian crisis;

(B) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties to guarantee constant, reliable humanitarian access by frontline providers in Libya;

(C) leverage diplomatic relations with the warring parties, the United Nations, and the European Union to ensure the release of vulnerable migrants and refugees from detention centers and their voluntary safe passage from the conflict zones in Libya; and

(D) expand efforts to document and publicize violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and hold perpetrators accountable; and

(2) humanitarian assistance to address the crisis in Libya should be targeted toward those most in need and delivered through partners that uphold internationally recognized humanitarian principles.

(b) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance to individuals and communities in Libya.

1 (2) INCLUDED ASSISTANCE.—Assistance au-
2 thorized by paragraph (1) shall include the fol-
3 lowing:

4 (A) Urgently needed health assistance, in-
5 cluding logistical and technical assistance to
6 hospitals, ambulances, and health clinics in af-
7 fected communities.

8 (B) Public health commodities and serv-
9 ices, including medicines and basic medical sup-
10 plies and equipment.

11 (C) Protection, food, shelter, water, sanita-
12 tion, and hygiene (WASH), and other assist-
13 ance.

14 (D) Technical assistance to ensure health,
15 food, and commodities are appropriately se-
16 lected, procured, targeted, and distributed.

17 (c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
19 in coordination with the Administrator of the United
20 States Agency for International Development, shall submit
21 to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy on
22 the following:

23 (1) How the United States, working with rel-
24 evant foreign governments and multilateral organiza-

tions, plans to address the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(2) How to leverage diplomatic and assistance tools as well as strategic burden-sharing with international partners to improve the humanitarian situation in Libya.

(3) How to confront humanitarian access challenges and ensure protection for vulnerable refugees and migrants.

(4) How the United States will engage in diplomatic efforts to ensure support from international donors, including foreign governments and multilateral organizations.

(d) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall work with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations to coordinate a high-level donor summit and carry out diplomatic engagement to advance the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya and international migrants and refugees in Libya and carry out the strategy required by subsection (c).

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

1 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
2 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
3 resentatives; and

4 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
5 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

6 **SEC. 302. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, ELEC-**
7 **TIONS, AND DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SOCIETY.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
9 nation with the Administrator of the United States Agen-
10 cy for International Development, shall—

11 (1) work to help the people of Libya and a fu-
12 ture Libyan government unify Libyan financial and
13 governing institutions to deliver progress for the
14 Libyan people;

15 (2) work to ensure transparent, credible, and
16 inclusive future elections in Libya, including through
17 supporting electoral security and international elec-
18 tion observation and by providing training and tech-
19 nical assistance to institutions with election-related
20 responsibilities; and

21 (3) work with nongovernmental organizations—

22 (A) to strengthen democratic governance
23 and institutions and support decentralization;

24 (B) to increase public and stakeholder con-
25 fidence in Libya's electoral system;

(C) to defend internationally recognized human rights for people in Libya, including support for efforts to document crimes against humanity and violations of human rights;

(D) to combat corruption and improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions; and

(E) to support the efforts of independent media outlets to broadcast, distribute, and share information with the Libyan people.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the scheduling of credible presidential and parliamentary elections in Libya, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategy to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
2 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
3 Senate.

4 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be
6 appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year
7 2020, \$23,000,000 to carry out subsection (a).

8 (2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Any ex-
9 penditure of amounts made available to carry out
10 subsection (a) shall be subject to the notification re-
11 quirements applicable to—

12 (A) expenditures from the Economic Sup-
13 port Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign
14 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c));
15 and

16 (B) expenditures from the Development
17 Assistance Fund under section 653(a) of the
18 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
19 2413(a)).

20 **SEC. 303. ENGAGING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITU-**
21 **TIONS TO ADVANCE LIBYAN ECONOMIC RE-**
22 **COVERY AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SECTOR FI-**
23 **NANCIAL MANAGEMENT.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury
25 shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each

1 international financial institution to use the voice, vote,
2 and influence of the United States to support a Libyan-
3 led process to develop a framework for the economic recov-
4 ery of Libya and improved public sector financial manage-
5 ment, complementary to United Nations-led peace efforts
6 and in support of the future establishment of democratic
7 institutions and the rule of law in Libya.

8 (b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The framework de-
9 scribed in subsection (a) shall include the following policy
10 proposals:

11 (1) To reunify the leadership and operations of
12 Libya's key economic ministries and institutions.

13 (2) To improve the efficiency and reach of Lib-
14 yan government programs that support poverty alle-
15 viation and a social safety net.

16 (3) To assist in reconciling the public accounts
17 of national financial institutions and letters of credit
18 issued by private Libyan financial institutions.

19 (4) To restore the production and efficient
20 management of Libya's oil industry, including re-
21 building any damaged energy infrastructure.

22 (5) To promote the development of private sec-
23 tor enterprise.

1 (6) To improve the transparency and account-
2 ability of public sector employment and wage dis-
3 tribution.

4 (7) To strengthen supervision of and reform of
5 Libyan financial institutions to minimize corruption
6 and ensure resources equitably serve the Libyan peo-
7 ple.

8 (8) To eliminate exploitation of price controls
9 and market distorting subsidies in the Libyan econ-
10 omy.

11 (c) CONSULTATION.—In supporting the framework
12 described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury
13 shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each
14 international financial institution to encourage the institu-
15 tion to consult with relevant stakeholders in the financial,
16 governance, and energy sectors.

17 (d) DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL IN-
18 STITUTION.—In this section, the term “international fi-
19 nancial institution” means the International Monetary
20 Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Devel-
21 opment, European Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-
22 ment, International Development Association, Inter-
23 national Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment
24 Guarantee Agency, African Development Bank, African
25 Development Fund, Asian Development Bank, Inter-

1 American Development Bank, Bank for Economic Co-
2 operation and Development in the Middle East and North
3 Africa, and Inter-American Investment Corporation.

4 (e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section
5 shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

6 **SEC. 304. RECOVERING ASSETS STOLEN FROM THE LIBYAN**
7 **PEOPLE.**

8 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
9 gress that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the
10 Treasury, and the Attorney General should advance a co-
11 ordinated international effort—

12 (1) to carry out special financial investigations
13 to identify and track assets taken from the people
14 and institutions of Libyan through theft, corruption,
15 money laundering, or other illicit means; and

16 (2) to work with foreign governments—

17 (A) to share financial investigations intel-
18 ligence, as appropriate;

19 (B) to oversee the assets identified pursu-
20 ant to paragraph (1); and

21 (C) to provide technical assistance to help
22 governments establish the necessary legal
23 framework to carry out asset forfeitures.

1 (b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The coordinated inter-
2 national effort described in subsection (a) should include
3 input from—

4 (1) the Office of Terrorist Financing and Fi-
5 nancial Crimes of the Department of the Treasury;

6 (2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
7 of the Department of the Treasury; and

8 (3) the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery
9 Section of the Department of Justice.

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